Hon. M. V. Buren.

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1829. [VOL. X.....NO. 480.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HUIE.

Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

BARTER.

WHISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,

Will be taken in exchange for

Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.

Liberty Hill, S. C. J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3mt83

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of anouncing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE *Cheapest and most Fashionable GOODS*

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for *cash*, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores. *MICHAEL BROWN.*

Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt86

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,

and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829. 60tf

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A *House* and *Lot* on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

P. S. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

For Sale,

A valuable tract of LAND, on the Catawba river.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 7th of September next, that valuable tract of LAND, lying in Iredell county, immediately on the Catawba river, known by the name of the McKay tract; containing 436 acres. A good proportion of this tract is first rate river bottom, and the balance of superior uplands, with some improvements. It is presumed the local situation of this tract of Land, and its quality, will be a sufficient inducement, for those wishing to purchase, to call and examine for themselves: any information relative to the said land, can be had by applying to William McKay, living on the premises, one and a half miles below the Island Ford.

MILES W. ABERNATHY, *Trustee.*

Lincoln county, July 28, 1829. 4t82

Lands in Lincoln County,

FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Eshardt, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions:—One and two years credit; approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.

JACOB FORNEY,
ABRAHAM FORNEY,

Price adv. $2.62½ *Surviving Executors.*

Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 6t81

BEES WAX.

ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEES WAX wanted; for which a liberal price will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829. 78

From the Savannah Mercury of July.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to a request privately circulated, a *large* and *respectable* number of the lovers of brandy, gin, whiskey, and Boston particular, assembled at the Buzzard Roost on Monday evening last, for the purpose of devising ways and means for counteracting the influence of the Temperance Society, and of preserving unimpaired and unimpeached, the rights, customs, and immunities of grog drinkers, the takers of anti-fogmatics, Juleps and other combustibles, and of setting limits to the alarming encroachments which have lately been attempted.

On motion of Mr. Swigwell, Mr. Reelabout was called to the chair, and Nepperkin appointed Secretary.

Mr. Redface rose to explain the objects of the meeting. From time immemorial, said he, have the good people of this community enjoyed the valuable privilege of getting gloriously drunk on every meet and fitting occasion, without let or hindrance. It is a right, Mr Chairman, secured to us by the Constitution. Will the respectable gentlemen who compose this meeting, tamely submit to its being wrested from them—I trust not. What would our liberty be worth, without it? It would be a name, sir, a mockery. Yet for this very purpose sir, have we already seen alarming preparations made. Nay sir, a strong force is already organized to put us down. What then remains for us to do? Shall we submit tamely, and have cold water poured down our throats, to the manifest injury of our corporations? But I hope Mr. Chairman, that we shall all be united in this matter and determine to take a decided stand in defence of our privilege.

Mr. Thirsty said, he looked upon it as a very serious matter. What, said he, will gentlemen undertake to deprive us of the privilege of taking moderate refreshment? How expect us to keep cool this hot weather? Not, sir, that I am any advocate for drunkenness. No, sir, I scorn drunkenness—I am a very temperate man, sir—I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir—but would they deprive me of a light draught in the morning, just to take the phlegm from my stomach? I am a temperate man, sir, very temperate—I scarcely ever exceed two or three drinks before dressing. I drink in moderation, great moderation, sir—and then sir, will they say that I shan't take an anti-fogmatic after walking to the market. I am a very temperate man, sir, I scarcely ever take more than two or three drinks before I return from market, (unless I meet with a friend or uncommonly good liquor,) just for the benefit of my stomach. No, sir, I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir,—And then a glass or two of bitters before breakfast, to give an appetite. No, sir, I am a temperate man, sir—I abhor drunkenness; I attend to my business; and if I take a *settler* after my coffee, a *cooler* at nine, a *bracer* at ten, a *whetter* at eleven, and two or three *stiffeners* during the forenoon, as my necessities may require, who has a right to complain? Yes, sir, I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir; and what right have the temperance folks to force their cold water down my throat? My very bowels, sir, murmur at the proposal. [Here Mr Thirsty put his hand to his pocket, pulled out a flask, which might hold about a pint, and threw off the contents, by way of a *compauser*—in great moderation, however, at a single draft. But the thread of his discourse was broken by this necessary exercise, and Mr Hardset obtained the floor.]

Sir, said Mr. H. I agree with the gentleman who has preceded me. I shall always *set my face* against hard drinking. Yet, said he, a *small feeler* will not hurt any man; and I humbly conceive that those pee-o-ply, who are endeavoring to introduce the cold water system, will meet with but little success, in their measures of pretended reformation. No sir, the *extraordinary countenance* which you, sir, have shown us this evening; and the extraordinary countenance which Mr. Redface has just shown us; and which my friend, who was just *on the floor*, has shown us, will encourage us to persist in our rights.

Here Mr. Drinkall rose and introduced a set of *spirited* resolutions, which were supported in a *stipulating* speech. After being seconded, they were carried by acclamation.

A constitution of a society was then introduced, and signed by several respectable gentlemen, who were still capable of writing their names, and the secretary was requested to call on the other individuals present, early the next morning, for their signatures.

Cash taking Wing.—Married at Nantucket, William B. Cash to Jane B. Wing. Cash never took wing in a more delightful manner. *Berk. Amer.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S.

From the Minutes of the General Assembly, now before us, we copy the following statistical view of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The abundant goodness and grace of God witnessed in the prosperity and increase of this branch of the church of Christ, will, we trust, excite the fervent gratitude of many who are expecting the coming of the Lord—and will strengthen and sustain their hope of being honored of Heaven as instruments in spreading the knowledge of salvation—the truth and power of the Gospel among thousands in our country, destitute of its blessings. *Visiter.*

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, has under its care nineteen Synods; ninety two Presbyteries; 1393 ordained Ministers, and 205 Licentiates; making 1598 Preachers of the Gospel; 195 candidates for the sacred office; 2070 churches, or congregations, under the spiritual government of so many Sessions; and one hundred and sixty two thousand eight hundred and sixteen communicants.—During the last year, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six communicants were added to our churches on examination and the profession of their faith; and 3155 were added by certificate from foreign churches, or were translated from one Presbyterian church to another. The whole number of communicants thus added, amounts to 18001; and the actual increase of communicants, since last year, after deducting for deaths, removals and suspensions, has been 16,508. The additions of 1829 have exceeded those of 1828, by 1,906; and the actual increase of the year ending April 1st 1828, has exceeded that of the preceding year, by the number of 5,485 communicants. Our increase of ordained Ministers last year, was 108; but as 20 Ministers deceased, and several removed to sister churches, we may consider the addition of Ministers as having been 130. Of our Ministers, 40 are Presidents or Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries; 3 are Chaplains in the Navy of the United States; and 15 are engaged in missions to the heathen. Our increase of Licentiates has been 11, and of Candidates there has been a decrease of 47. In our last statistical year, there were baptized within our churches, 3,982 adults, and 12,171 infants; making a total of 16,153 baptisms; which exceeded those of 1828, by 1,974. The sums reported as having been collected to defray the travelling expenses of the Commissioners to the last General Assembly, amount to $3,442 67. The commissioners and delegates who actually attended, were 176; and the distance which they travelled, in passing to and from Philadelphia, a little exceeded 75,000 miles.

"The funds reported by our Presbyteries, as having been collected during the last year for sundry charitable purposes, are the following, viz. For foreign and domestic missions, thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, and fifty three cents; for the support of several Theological Seminaries, ten thousand and fifty four dollars and fifty-two cents; and for the education of the poor and pious youth, twenty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, and fifty-four cents. These two last sums may be said to be for educational purposes, and amount to $30,445 06. The total of collections is $73,068 26.

FROM THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Rotation in Office.....We believe there has been as yet only two removals, in this State, of persons holding public offices under the control of the present National Administration. These removals do not appear to have produced those pitiful and contemptible lamentation, complaints and threats, which have so frequently proceeded from the "deranged" officers in other sections of the country. In one instance, and we are pleased to notice it although we are fearful it will be a solitary case, the *deranged* officer appears to have "some method in his madness." The individual referred to is Dr. *James Manny*, late Collector of Beaufort, who, in reply to some strictures on his political conduct, by the Raleigh Star, observes:

"I differ from many of my esteemed friends with respect to the tenure of public offices. I am of opinion that the President should be elected for six years, and be forever after ineligible. I would prefer the present term of four years to any longer period than six. A law should be passed by Congress fixing the term of all officers appointed by the President to six years—and that they should not be re-appointed for the next six years. The public offices were created by the Sovereign People for their own benefit—not to gratify the friends and partizans of any great man. Six years is long enough for any public officer to hold an office. Every freeman in our Republic, may be a candidate for the honors and emoluments of public office—and let every one have a chance by renewing all our public offices at certain, short stated, periods. It was never intended by the framers of our admirable Constitution, that the public officers should be appointed for life, and that the office should descend from father to son. The keeping of the patronage and emoluments of public offices in the same family for many years is aristocratical; it gravitates towards monarchy. No prudent man will depend upon the emoluments of a public office for the support of a family; it is not his property, he is only a tenant at will—and the emoluments should be laid aside for a rainy day. If a public officer knew that he was to return to private life at the end of his term, he would arrange his business accordingly, and not be placed in the awkward situations that many are now in. Many who have been in office for half a century, are now complaining because they are removed. I think their complaints are truly ridiculous. Were they promised a life estate when they accepted? When the improvements above mentioned are carried into effect, the President will not be beleaguered with such a host of hungry office-seekers, who are looking out for a snug life estate. It is rather degrading to the dignity of a free born and high minded republican, to be cringing and licking the dust from a great man's shoes for the sake of some petty office. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, open their immeasurable resources to the industrious and enterprising. The petty offices of the Republic are generally sought after by lazy, idle men, who have no capacity for the active pursuits of life. I have returned thanks to President Jackson for relieving me from the troubles and cares of the public office I held here. I have the pleasure to inform my friends, that I think I shall make twice the emolument of the office, by devoting my attention to other business.

PERTH (U. C.) July 19.

A puzzle for Solomon were he living...We are informed that at a house in Ramsay, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid, was instantaneously taken in labour, and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female, we don't know. They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of the woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma? It was agreed between the parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her *bring up, rear, and educate*, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

[FROM THE AUGUSTA COURIER, JULY 23.]

Governor Forsyth is at present in our city. In coming down, we are informed, he narrowly escaped the effects of Mob Law in Sparta. A *Row* which is a frequent amusement there, was in full blast as his Excellency drove up to the Hotel—Pistol, swords and dirks were the playthings. One gentleman lost a finger by a bullet and was then knocked down by his antagonist with the butt of the pistol, while others ran up, and were preparing to cut short the sport by the use of their dirks.

At this moment, the Governor rushed through the crowd to vindicate the laws, and save the fallen from impending fate. All were too busy to recognise the majesty of the law in the person of the Chief Magistrate, and his Excellency, therefore, was collared, and threatened with the dirk, before his antagonist was made sensible he had "caught a Tartar."

Chirography.—The editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, welcome the favor of a correspondent who writes a fair hand, by telling him, "It will be a rare treat to the compositor, who has dimmed his vision in decyphering our cabalistic characters, and the pot hooks and trammels of certain correspondents—that appear to plant ink upon paper "broad cast," as the farmers say, with expectation that it will yield a good crop of letters.

To write a neat, legible hand is esteemed a positive virtue in a correspondent, among editors; who are unjustly obliged to exercise the negative virtue of patience to an incredible degree.

The London Missionary Society has recently received from a single individual the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds—$44,444 44. *Daily Adv.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thomas Dickinson has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th June inclusive. The packet ship Edward Bonaffe has also arrived from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 9th June.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The accounts from the seat of the Russian and Turkish war, are late. And we have given below, 'from the frontiers of Servia,' what the London Courier denominates the Turkish account of the battle of the 17th May, near Pravadi. According to this statement, the Russians must have come off second best.

The latest Russian Bulletin bears the date of the camp before Silistria, May 29th. It appears that the operations of the siege of that place had but just commenced. It seemed likely to be protracted much longer than might suit the Russian interests. A Turkish ship of the line of 60 guns is said to have been burnt at the entrance of the Bosphorus, under the fire of a fort, by a small Russian squadron. The Grand Vizier remained shut up in Choumla.

The latest accounts received at Odessa, say that the Grand Vizier is concentrating all his forces behind Choumla. There was no news from Varna, however; no military operations of importance could take place. The grass was but just springing up, so as to afford forage for the horses, and the cavalry and artillery cannot act till the ammunition and provisions can be conveyed.

Letters from Odessa, of the 24th of May, state that part of the Turkish fleet had again got out of the Bosphorus and was pursued by Admiral Greig, lying before Sizepolis.

Mercantile letters from Constantinople say, that the French General Hullot, who lately arrived there with the intention of entering the Turkish service, has been appointed by the Sultan, Chief of the general staff. The Turks consider this acquisition as highly valuable as the General is represented to them as a very distinguished officer, and has promised by his connections in France to engage many other officers to serve the Porte.

It is mentioned in the extracts from Brussels and German papers, that all accounts agree in stating that the Turkish infantry have much improved in discipline during the winter. The Porte has commissioned the Pacha of Smyrna to buy several steam boats, through the agency of English houses. The Sultan is said to have given positive orders to free the European coast of the Black Sea from the enemy, whatever it may cost. The 10,000 Albanians, lately arrived from Thessaly, were ordered towards Sizeboli. A paragraph dated Frontiers of Wallachia, May 7, states that the Turks had made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into Little Wallachia, they were beaten back by the Cossacks in Pandours.

There is a London paper of the 18th in town, which states that the Russians have extended their blockade to the whole Turkish coast, including Smyrna.

Still there are rumors about the retirement of the Chancellor. The Duke of Wellington has endeavored to get in some of the heads of the Tory party, but they relying upon the influence of the Duke of Cumberland with the King, and calculating upon coming in altogether, have refused to join him. He must, therefore, have recourse to the Whigs, however little he may be inclined towards liberality.

Frontiers of Servia, May 23.—At Belgrade a bloody battle is spoken of, which is said to have taken place on the 16th or 17th of May, near Pravadi. The Turks claim the victory; but the Grand Vizier, who commanded the troops in person, could not take advantage of it, because he had received news that the Russian army was on the march against Silistria, upon which, leaving 24,000 cavalry to keep possession of the heights above Prevadi, he retired to Choumla, in order to be nearer Silistria, and in the centre of operations. It is said that the Turks are assembling a large force also near Aidos, and turn their chief attention to Sizeboli.

Portugal.....A dreadful report was put into circulation in London, on the evening of the 17th, and was believed by the first Portuguese merchants. It is stated that a number of persons, on their removals to other prisons, have been murdered at Lisbon and Oporto. The intelligence is reported to have come by his Majesty's ship Vigilant. The vessel arrived with despatches to government; she sailed 31st May, but the letters by her are not generally delivered.

We must certainly concur with the opinion of the Liverpool Courier, that "it really does not appear that any *great genius* presides over the affairs of the Russian Empire"—the *genius* is all on the other side.—Sultan *Mahmoud* was born for a *volume* of history—the Czar for a short *chapter*.

At a public dinner in Lexington, Georgia, on the fourth of July, where the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford presided, *lemonade* only was used.

COMMODORE PORTER.

FROM THE UPLAND UPION.

We have been politely favored by a friend in this Borough with an extract of of a letter from Com. *Porter*, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of the affair by the Commodore, differs in some respect from that which was published in our paper of the 14th inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villians were received by the commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, display a bravery and firmness, which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter when placed in danger:

"*Mexico, May 29th*, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three Banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road while they formed the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces; I then fired and should have killed him, had his horse not thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in a great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the Banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend in among them, they fled and we pursued when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body, he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together. His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the Alcalde or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm. D. PORTER.

JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

The following from the U. S. Telegraph cannot but be acceptable to that portion of our readers, who bore a part in the political contest of 1800, and who have never proved themselves unworthy the name of Jefferson republicans.—Those who recollect the probation thro' which Mr. Jefferson passed to the Presidency, and the angry denunciations that followed his induction into office, must observe the striking parallel in the election of Gen. Jackson, and the vindictive feelings that mark his adversaries up to this time. Throughout an inflammatory electioneering campaign, Mr. Jefferson was assailed with the intolerant outpourings of a prostituted and licentious press—so was Gen Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was emphatically the candidate of the people—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was proscribed by the aristocracy—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was called the vulgar representative of a mob—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was proclaimed a dangerous demagogue, who would subvert the liberties of his country—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was stigmatised as polluted in morals and alien to all the obligations of christianity—so was Gen. Jackson. All the base elements that belong to politicians by profession, and suborned stipendiaries in behalf of insolent aristocracy, were brought to bear upon Mr. Jefferson, so were they towards Gen. Jackson. All that longing after the diadem of power and the glare of courts, reared its proud crest against Mr. Jefferson—so did it against Gen. Jackson. All the patrician blood of those inflated with the meagre remnants of primogeniture, looked with disdain upon the plebeian pretensions of Mr. Jefferson—so did it towards Gen Jackson. But Mr. Jefferson was a favorite with those who constitute the only legitimate source of power—the people; and they placed him as their chosen sentinel on the great watch-tower of liberty. The same power have done the same thing with Gen. Jackson. The sequel proved that there was wisdom in the choice that was made of Mr. Jefferson; and an auspicious probation is likely to do as much for Gen. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court rose on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Previous to the adjournment, the appointment of Chief Justice was conferred on Judge *Henderson*. The following is a list of such causes decided at this term as will be of interest to our readers:

EQUITY CASES.

Executors of Christian L. Benzein *v.* Jesse Robinett and others, from Wilkes. Leave to rehear the interlocutory order refused in the Court below and petition to rehear, dismissed with costs.

Mary J. Hester and others *v.* James Hester and Samuel Young, Ex'ors, from Granville. Decree for Complainants.

Susanna Johns and others *v.* Kezanna Pickett and others, from Rutherford.—Decree upon report—sale confirmed, and order of reference to David L. Swain to take the accounts of Hiram Whitted.

James Henderson and others *v.* Robert Wilson and other, Executors, from Mecklenburg. The heirs at law are entitled to the money for which the land was sold, as the appropriation made of it, by the testator, cannot take effect.

David Smith *v.* Margaret Houston, by her Guardian, from Mecklenburg. Report confirmed and decree accordingly.

Sarah Spencer *v.* Jas Greenlee, from Burke: Petition to rehear allowed, former decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Cooke *v.* Mildred Streeter and others, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jesse Kirby and Thomas Oaks *v.* William Bird and others from Rowan. Final decree from Complainants.

Andrew Allison *v.* Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Referred to Clerk to take account.

Wm. Redmond *v.* Azel Sharpe, from Iredell. Ordered, that the issue be submitted to a Jury in Iredell.

James Reeves *v.* Adams and Blackwood, from Orange. Decree for Comp't.

Wm. Ruford *v.* The Adm'r. of Willis Pilkinton and Riland Roberts, from Stokes. Remanded to the Court below.

James Kerby and Step. Grice *v.* Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock's heirs, from Johnston. Nial decree from Comp'ts.

John Peace, jr. *v.* John Smith and Nelson Nailing, from Granville. Bill dimissed—each party paying its own costs.

Harrison Terrell and others *v.* Jos. Horn and Wife, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jacques La Garde and others *v.* University of N Carolina, from Beaufort. Decree for Comp'ts.

Thomas C. Dunn *v.* John Holloway and others, from Montgomery. Bill dismissed with costs, and judgment for the recovery at Law.

Peter Arrington *v.* State Bank. Bill dismissed with costs.

Buncomb Turnpike Company *v.* Rob't. Williamson and others, Commissioners, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Wood and Thos. Bouchelle *v.* Heirs of John Dellinger, from Burke. Judgment according to *Sci. Fi.*

LAW CASES.

Matthias Idol, Appellant *v.* Benj. Jones, from Stokes. Judgement of the Court below affirmed.

Mary Watts *v.* John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgement reversed, and judgment for Def'dt.

Wm. R. Smith and others v. John M. Greenlee, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Abel Shepherd v. Issac Lane, App't. from Randolph. Judgement of the Court below reversed, and new trial granted.

James Terrell, Ex'r. v. J. and C. Underwood, from Wake. Judgement of the Court below affirmed.

Elizabeth Dolby v. Young Jones and J. Walton, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Wales and Erwin, Adm'rs. v. John Cooke, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

T. T. Leake, App't. v. Angus Gilchrist, from Richmond. Judgment reversed, nonsuit set aside, and new trial granted.

Duncan Mc Rae v. James McDoniell, from Anson. Judgement of the Court below affirmed

Catharine Watts, by James Watts, v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

The Governor to the use of the State Bank v. Allen Twitty and others, from Rutherford: Judgment of dismissal reversed and cause remanded.

Joseph T. Farribault v. Horace Ely and others, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Ambrose F. Collier and Wife v. Hasten Poe, from Chatham. Oath of insolvency administered, and Defendant discharged.

Philip Brittain v. James Allen, App't. from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

STATE CASES.

State v. Wm. R. Poole, from Wake, Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for Defendant.

State v. Moses Justice, from Iredell. Judgment of Court below affirmed.

State v. Philip Raiford, from Wayne. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Ephraim Boswell and others, from Wayne. Judgment affirmed, and judgment for the State.

State v. Neil Shaw, from Cumberland. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Thomas Norman, from Guilford. Judgment of death against the defendant.

State v. Harvey Sawyer, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

A portrait of O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator.—He is a tall man, of gentlemanly appearance, somewhat inclined to stoop, and as I thought, between fifty and sixty years of age. His face is pleasing, I would almost say handsome:—and his oratory is of a fluent, easy, confident sort, which bespeaks in him a perfect consciousness of his own powers, and creates in his auditors a feeling that they are listening to a man of talent and a gentleman. O'Connell may err—Irish enthusiasm may carry, as it has already, in many instances, carried him too far, but he is not to be sneered at, nor one who is to be regarded as nothing more than a violent declaimer. Let any one see him and hear him in the Four Courts, and in the association rooms, as I have heard him, and he will confess that O'Connell is a talented, as well as an elegant orator, ingenious and imaginative, and gifted with the extraordinary tact of suiting his efforts in an instant to the feelings and intelligence of his auditory. It was such a man that took his seat in the decorated chair at Ennis, and it is such a man that now directs the energies of the Catholic population in Ireland.

Maj. Noah.—If the following statement, from the Providence *Literary Subaltern*, be correct, Mr. Noah is much more comcomfortable than most of his brethren of the type and quill. He had good reason it seems, for deserting the fraternity of bachelors, to which he so long boasted of being attached, and he may well afford to laugh and *crack his jokes* at his less fortunate neighbors.

Major Noah is Surveyor of the Port of New York, and his office probably yields him four to five thousand dollars; his writings afford him two thousand more; his practice at the bar is considerable; he married about a year ago, Miss Jackson, a beautiful young Jewess, with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, the revenue of which probably yields him seven per centum, the New York rate of interest, which of course amounts to seven thousand dollars, making his whole income, without saying a word about the twenty thousand he received for the copy right of the Enquirer, about fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

The Traitor Arnold.....The Traitor Arnold possessed undoubtedly, animal courage; he could stand before a battery, and call on his men to advance. He was once at a royal levee, directly after the close of the American war, when he was introduced to an English Lord, as the American General Arnold. "What, the traitor Arnold!" exclaimed the Nobleman turning on his heel with disgust. A challenge was given by the General—accepted by his antagonist, who received his fire, and discharged his own pistol in the air. "Why do you not return the fire?" exclaimed the General. "Because I am not an executioner," replied the noble man, folding his arms, and looking disdainfully over one shoulder at his antagonist, as he walked sullenly from the ground.

Chronicle.

Wm. Bowyer of Hanover co. Va. was shot on the 29th inst. by one of his negroes, while he was sitting at supper with his wife, father and brother. The negro was in the garden, opposite the door, and about 30 feet from it. Several negroes were in the plot, and their reason for it is that he meant to sell a part and remove with the rest. Some of the negroes belonging to the neighbors, who had been living with Mr. B. were also convicted. They supposed if Mr. B. was dead, they would not be separated from their wives.

John Speed Smith has accepted the appointment of Attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky. So it appears that the assertion of the Coalition papers, that Mr. Smith had declined the appointment in consequence of his having attached himself to Mr. Clay's party, is, like many other fabrications from the same source, entirely without foundation.

Gov. Houston....A letter received by a gentleman of Knoxville, from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jolly, the present King of the Cherokees, who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to reside.

Georgia.—It is said that Gov. Forsyth will not be a candidate for re-election. A writer in the Macon Telegraph proposes that Mr. Forsyth be elected U. S. Senator, and Col. Lamar to the House of Representatives. Gen. C. J. McDonald is not a candidate for the latter office.

Georgia.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 18, 1829.

☞ *Rowan Bible Society.*—We inadvertently fell into an error, in our last, in stating the proceedings of this society: the Rev. *John Reck*, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this town, preached the anniversary sermon before the society, and not the Rev. Mr. Rankin, as we mentioned. Those who are disposed to do us justice, will attribute this error to its right source, to the head, and not the heart: to those who are not thus disposed, it will be sufficient for us to say, *we do not envy them their feelings.*

☞ We are requested to state, that Capt. *Daniel Hoke*, has resigned the appointment of Post Master at Hokesville, Lincoln county; and that *Miles W. Abernathy*, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at said office. Capt. Hoke has held the situation for a number of years, and would not have relinquished it, but that its duties are incompatible with his private concerns. He desires that no communication will henceforward be directed to *him* as Post Master, under the impression that it will be received free of postage; *Miles W. Abernathy*, Esq. the new Post Master, will in future attend to all matters connected with the office.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Equinoctial Eclipses, and Hollow Spheres.

It is now several years since we have been edified or amused with the lectures of Capt. Symmes and Mr. Reynolds; which set forth the idea of the concavity of this earth, as containing a most joyous race of human beings, with whom, as yet, we have no acquaintance.

It is to be regretted that neither the Philosophy of these gentlemen, nor the indefatigable perseverance of Captains Adams and Parry in their northern voyages, have led to the polar crater which gives entrance to this delightful land of strangers; and that we are left, since the natural exit of Capt. Symmes, to discover through indirect means the place of its locality.

A correct conclusion, perhaps, may be drawn respecting the theory of hollow spheres, by observing an Eclipse of the Moon that is to happen on the 13th of September of our present year, as the axis of the earth at that season will be so nearly at right angles to the Sun as to throw a correct profile of the north pole of the earth upon the moon; by which, should there be an opening at the pole, in magnitude, agreeing with the idea advanced by Capt. Symmes in one of his lectures delivered at Washington, (in which he said that "a Dutch ship, in the year 1792, actually sailed some leagues within the aperture, without a knowledge of their situation, owing to changes that took place in the magnetic needle") there will be a deficiency in the rotundity of the earth's shadow; but should a fair curved outline of the earth's shadow obtain upon the moon, then no such aperture may be expected to exist.

Equinoctial Eclipses are almost as rare as the transits of Venus across the Sun. An Equinoctial eclipse of the Moon was observed at Paris on Sept. 20th, in the year 1717; and Ptolemy remarks, that a total eclipse of the Moon was observed at Babylon on the 19th of March, 1720 years before Christ; the middle of which was at 9h. 30′ at that place, or at 6h. 48′ at Paris. A total eclipse would not favour an examination of the phenomena before us; but that which will take place on the morning of the 13th proximo, viz: "beginning 0h. 1m. middle 1h. 13m. ending 2h. 25m. digits eclipsed 6° 5′ on the moon's southern limb, or from the northern side of the earth's shadow," will facilitate our observation, as the northern part of the earth's shadow will pass almost directly across the moon's center.

From an examination of the earth's profile, should the principle advanced by Capt. Symmes be established, it is proposed in our visit to the new world, to evade the frigid zone, by digging through the crust in some temperate situation, which we have been assured by the doctrine of hollow spheres, is but a few miles; and it is estimated that a complete communication with a perpendicular railway could be effected in six months, on which to descend by the well known principle of gravitation; but on the return, to adopt a new principle of motion, lately discovered by *Monsieur Gennet*, denominated the "*upward force of fluids.*" These two forces, it is believed, may be so blended as to act simultaneously, producing a kind of perpetual motion, by which a very expeditious communication may be formed with the inhabitants of the nether world.

Maj. Gassaway Wilson, of York district, S. C. has discovered a gold mine on his plantation; the findings of each hand employed at which average from 2 to $4 per day. The citizens of that and adjoining districts, are all alive on the subject of hunting for the precious ore. We wish our southern neighbors realization to their "*golden* anticipations:" competition is not to be feared in this line of business; nothing can depress the price of the article, except an *adulteration* of it; and we are pained to hear that this has been done in some few instances;—some of the laborers have been base enough to mix *filings of brass* with the fine gold, in its unfluxed state. These tricks, however, have induced a new vigilance on the part of the proprietors; so that, henceforward, none but the most expert and accomplished knaves will be able to practise similar impositions.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

We learn from Gen. *R. M. Saunders*, who returned a few days since from the Cherokee Nation, that himself and the Rev. Mr. *Posey*, the other Commissioner, succeeded in contracting with the claimants for reservations of land, in *fifty-four* cases, of 640 acres each; that there are three or four remaining cases, in which they expect to meet with no difficulty in obtaining: that the appropriation by Congress, $20,000, will more than cover the purchase and attending expenses; that it will be necessary for the Commissioners again to visit the Nation, to pay the money, take conveyances, &c. when they expect to make a final adjustment of the whole business; and that a part of these lands have already been sold by the State; but a large proportion are yet to sell, some of which are valuable.

The country is represented to us as healthy, and well suited to persons of small force, as stock of all kinds is raised to great advantage. The inhabitants of the new county of Macon evince much public spirit, in the opening of roads, the erection of Public Buildings, &c. Contracts have been made for the erection of a Court House and Jail, both of brick, at the price of about $7,000. There seems to be no doubt, that after another sale of the State Lands, the county will become fully settled.

Gen. Saunders says he heard nothing of any disturbance between the Indians and the whites, in relation to the removal of the former beyond the Mississippi; that the Talk of the President is considered as giving the *coup de grace* to the Indians within the limits of the States; that the *old* Indians express great unwillingness to remove, and nothing but dire necessity will ever induce them to sell the small portion of land which they still hold; that should the Legislatures of this State and Tennessee follow the example of Georgia, in extending their laws over the Indians, and deny them the privilege of giving testimony, it will, in a great degree, force them to leave the country. How for such a course of policy would accord with principles of humanity and justice, remains with the Legislature in its wisdom to determine.

John Davis, of Wake, formerly Sheriff of that county, is stated in the Register to have been killed on the 6th or 7th inst.; Elijah Kimbrough has been apprehended on suspicion of being the murderer.

Fire in New York.—On the 4th inst. a destructive fire took place in the city of New-York; which destroyed or badly injured 18 or 20 buildings, on Catharine, Harman, Henry, Grand, and Sheriff streets; among the buildings destroyed, was the Mount Pitt Circus—not a vestige but the foundation of that extensive establishment remained. The loss of property was very great; a portion of it, however, was insured.

Gold in Rowan.—New deposites, and new veins of this valuable metal, are almost daily discovered in Rowan county. Productive mines have been recently discovered on the land of Noah Partee, Esq. Williamson Harris, Esq. and in a number of other places. In fine, all that ridge of country south east of Salisbury, extending from South Carolina to the centre of this state, is found to be rich in veins of gold;—even the *soil* is ariferous. Nothing but capital, skill, and enterprize, are wanting, to render the Gold Mines of North Carolina a source of wealth and prosperity to the state. And we are gratified to find, that *our own* citizens are beginning to be actuated by a proper spirit, on the subject: they are taking the business into their own hands; and show a determination that strangers shall not reap all the profits.

Mississippi.—In this state, Gerard C. Brandon, (the present incumbent) and George Winchester, Esqs. are candidates for Governor; and A. M. Scott, for Lieut. Gov.

Appointments.—Daniel C. Croxall, of New Jersey, has been appointed by the President, Consul of the U. S. to Marseilles, in France; Wm. D. Patterson, of New-York, Consul to Antwerp; and John Jackson of North Carolina, Consul to the Island of Martinique. We see it stated, however, in the Adams prints, that Mr. Jackson's commission has been revoked;—or, in the *respectful, decent, classical* style of most of the coalition papers, he has been *Nortonized*. Whether it be a fact that Mr. Jackson's commission has been recalled, we know not; and it appears from a paragraph in the U. S. Telegraph of the 4th inst. that that paper, which possesses every facility of knowing, was not apprised of the circumstance.

Whitfield Kerr, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at *Statesville*, Iredell county, in place of *James McKnight*, Esq. removed. We have heretofore made this annunciation; and our object in repeating it now, is, because the removal of Mr. McKnight has been trumpetted abroad as an act of *proscription*, and much abuse poured on the heads of the Administration in consequence, by the coalition papers, without informing the people who the late incumbent's successor is. Mr. Kerr was, for many years, assistant to the *old* Post Master, Capt. Worke: the complaisance of his deportment, his strict integrity, and the great facility with which he did business, eminently qualified him to discharge the duties of the office. But on the death of Capt. Worke, the late administration conferred the office on Mr. McKnight.

THE ELECTION.

The General Election, for members of Congress, and of the Legislature, took place throughout the state, on Thursday last, the 13th inst. The following is the result in Rowan county, and the Borough of Salisbury:

Rowan.—David F. Caldwell, senate; Thomas G. Polk, Richmond M. Pearson, commons.

Salisbury.—Charles Fisher; who received a unanimous vote.

There was no opposition for the Senate, nor for the Borough: for the Commons in the county, there were three candidates, Messrs. Thomas G. Polk, Richmond M. Pearson, and John March; the state of the poll was as follows:

	Polk.	*Pearson.*	*March.*
Salisbury	383	253	99
Mocksville	90	255	133
Neely's	97	54	41
Thompson's	62	30	64
Fulton	84	37	68
Morgan's	62	32	42
Brickhouse's	38	80	1
Pinkston's	6	10	63
	822	753	511

JOHN GILES, ESQ. of this town, has been elected to Congress from this (the tenth) district, by a majority of 945 votes. The vote in the whole district stood as follows:

	Giles.	*Long.*
Rowan	1260	165
Davidson	953	339
Randolph	334	1036
Chatham	679	751
	3226	2281

Giles' majority.....945 votes.

Davidson.—Ransom Harris, senate: William W. Wiseman, Lewis Snyder, commons.

State of the poll: for the senate, Harris 422, Hampton 321: for the commons, Wiseman 703, Snyder 617. Williams 501, Bodenhamer 399, Kenneday 179.

Cabarrus.....Christopher Melchor, senate; Daniel M. Barringer, William M'Lean commons.

State of the poll: for the senate, Melchor 316, George Klutts 154: for the commons, Barringer 671, M'Lean 321, John C. Barnhardt 308, George Ury 264.

Mecklenburg—William Davidson, senate; William J. Alexander, Evan Alexander, commons.

State of the poll: for the Senate, Davidson 520, John W. King 60; for the commons, W. J. Alexander 934. E. Alexander 877, Joseph Blackwood 529. For Congress, no opposition to Maj. Conner.

Chatham.—Joseph Ramsay, senate; Nathaniel G. Smith, Joseph Brooks, commons.

Randolph.—Abram Brower, senate; Alexander Cunningham, Abram Brower, 2d. commons.

State of the poll: for the senate, Brower 460, Wm. Hogan 363: for the commons, Brower 721, Cunningham 685, Thomas Hancock 576.

Surry.....Meshack Franklin, senate; Alfred Moore, Ephraim Hough, commons.

For Congress, Lewis Williams received a majority of 40 or 45 votes over Samuel King.

Iredell.....Thomas A. Allison, senate; James M. Bogle, William King, commons.

For Congress, Mr. Williams received a majority of something more than 200 votes.

Nash.—W. W. Boddie, senate; Duncan York Joseph Arrington, commons.

For Congress, Potter 525. Hillman 87.

Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, senate; Nathaniel Smith, Eliakim Patrick, commons,

For Congress, Thomas H. Davies received 299, Gen. Jesse Spaight 51, James Manney 6.

Beaufort.—Joseph B. Hinton, senate; John W. Williams, Samuel Smallwod, commons,

Town of Newbern.—William Gaston; Gaston 146, C. G. Spight 60—the latter was not a candidate.

Medical.—Dr. JOHN NEWNAN, of Nashville, Tennessee, formerly of this town, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "A dissertation on the effects of partial insanity on the intellectual system," with reference to the case of Gov. Houston, whose complaint is ycleped by the doctor, "*a disease of his passions, after recent marriage, with inordinate suspicion.*" We are desired to state, that 50 copies of said pamphlet will shortly be for sale, at the Post-Office in Salisbury. The doctor has a wonderful *penchant* for book-making; and as medicine is his *fort*, we doubt not, if he will steer clear of the entanglements of politics, but his "dissertation" will be marvellously edifying and instructive.

Extract of a letter, dated.

Madeira, June 16.—We are daily expecting some change in our political affairs. There is a report that a foreign officer residing at Terceira, and Mr. A. of this island, offered the gallant commander of Terceira, Cabreira, one million to give up the island to Don Miguel. His answer was the arrest and shipment of the former, and the hanging of the latter.

A TOAST.—*By a Shoemaker.*—Jackson our *Boss* to the *last* he *cuts out* without a *pattern*, fills *awl holes* with *hickory pegs*, takes his own *measures* and asks no *boot*.

His *sole beat* and pierced, when our *awl* was at stake;
His *bristles waxed up* and his *ends* did'nt break.

On Wednesday 5th, *Tobias Watkins* was found guilty on three indictments, viz. the two cases of $300 and $750, on which the former Juries could not agree and new trials were granted, and the $2000 case, which was obtained from the Navy Agent at Boston. As soon as the verdict was received, Mr. *Coxe* moved an arrest of judgment and a new trial. This motion is still pending. *Ral. Reg.*

One day later.—An arrival at Boston from Liverpool brings accounts one day later than our previous dates. They however furnish no news, and nothing later from the seat of war, than contained in our previous advices. The London Courier states, that the European powers will not interfere in the war between Russia and Turkey.

The Creek Indians.—The Macon Telegraph has received a letter from Mr. Crowell, the Indian Agent, denying a part of the statement made by the Columbus paper published by us on Tuesday. He says that no chiefs of the Chrokees met the delegation from the Creeks; the two Ridges and Vann were all that attended, and they are not in authority in the Cherokee nation.

The Telegraph goes on to say—"we are informed by a gentleman from Fort Mitchell that he did not apprehend any attack was contemplated by the Creeks on the whites; nor was it probable that any alliance or concert would be formed by them with other Indian tribes, owing to their mutual animosity and hostility towards each other. That it was true the Creeks had held a secret council for the purpose it was believed of remonstrating with the General Government, and entering a protest against being forcibly removed; but that the prospect of an Indian War depends upon a remote contingency, which he thinks can never happen.

Owing to various unfounded rumors, respecting the hostility of the Indians, our informant adds, that a good deal of excitement had been felt on frontier, and particularly at Columbus; but that all apprehensions on the subject were fast subsiding. The Agent, he informs us, has constantly advised the Government of every movement of the Indians; and would promptly correspond with the Executive of Georgia the moment that appearances should indicate the necessity of his doing so." *Georgian.*

Governor Owen yesterday returned to the City in good health.
Ral. Register, 10th inst.

Gov. Pope, of Arkansas, has returned to Kentucky, for the purpose of removing his family to the Territory.

The *Mercantile Courier*, of Cadiz, publishes an official notice, to warn merchant ships to sail with precaution, because the Moors are fitting out six corsairs at Oran.

Yellow Fever.....The N. York Herald says, "We understand that a number of cases of yellow fever have occurred on board a vessel now at the Quarantine from New-Orleans, and that some persons died during the voyage."

It is stated that the late Governor Ridgely of Maryland, by his will, emancipated all his slaves, to the number of *upwards of four hundred*. Those who have attained the age of twenty-eight years are to be free immediately; such as are over forty five, are to have some provision made for the support, out of his estate; and those of the younger class are to be free, the males at twenty eight years of age, and the females at twenty five.

Rowland Stephenson—escaped from the public gaze for some time after he was discharged at New York. He is beginning however to appear once more on the theatre of action. Yet his whole conduct is a perfect mystery. When he was kidnapped in Savannah, the public sympathy was awakened in his favour—and he was discharged in New York—but apparently so heart-broken, so humbled and poor, that his creditors ceased to pursue him. He is now said to be residing in Bristol (Pa.) and to have been recently engaged in a negociation with Dr. Shippen for the purchase of a very handsome farm in the neighborhood of that place. If it is to be purchased by his own funds, then it remains for him to reconcile the possession of so much property with his professions of abject poverty in New York—and with his obligations to his creditors. It is also stated in the last Augusta 'Constitutionalist," that Lloyd, his clerk, is still at Savannah, and has employed a gentleman of the first respectability at the Bar, to go over to England for the purpose of securing and bringing to this country whatever property or available funds that individual may be entitled to.' There is a mystery in the conduct of these fugitives which it is due to the citizens of this country to clear up in some way or other. *Richmond Compiler.*

Money Market.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday evening says:—'There has been a general advance in the price of money Stocks, of from 3 to 5 per cent, during the last two weeks. We know of no other cause than the increasing plentiness of money. The transfers, however, have been on rather a small scale.

The *New York City Convention* have closed their labors in committee of the Whole, having been engaged in discussing the various reports, by sections. They have now reported to the Convention their proceedings, who have ordered them to be printed as amended and altered, and have adjourned to the third Monday of September, when they will be taken up and finally passed upon. Although they have made many alterations, the report of the committee of seventeen has been principally adopted.

Lexington, Ken. July 29.—The Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft arrived in this town on Saturday evening last. He preached twice in Christ Church on Sunday, and administered to 71 persons the Apostolic rite of confirmation; on Monday night he preached in the same Church, and again on Tuesday forenoon, when the rite of Confirmation was administered to an additional number of persons. The Bishop proceeded on his journey to Philadelphia last night in the public stage. [*Reporter.*

The celebrated Dr. *Hosack* who, many years ago, practised in this place for a short time, has relinquished his profession in New York, and retired to his splendid seat in Dutchess county.

Cobbett says that all North America does not contain two hundred such unmannerly, greedy, and indecent brutes as were assembled at the late dinner of the Westminster electors, (London) I saw one fellow endeavoring to cut a roast fowl asunder, *crossways*, while another had his fork stuck in the neck end, ready to take one of the halves."

New York, Aug. 1.—*Cotton.*—The sales of the week have been about 1240 bales, viz. 950 Uplands at 8 a 8¼ and 8½c for inferior to middling, 8¾ a 9¼c for fair, 9½c for good, and 10 a 10½c for prime—the latter price for some fine, on time; Florida, about 140 at 9¼ a 10c; Mobile, 24 fine at 13c, a small parcel at 12c, and 80 at 9 1-2c; N. Orleans, about 40 bales at 13½c. Prices continue the same. Export 699 bales.

Flour and Meal.—The sales have been more extensive, but at a still further decline in prices.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, August 15th.....Cotton 1½ to 1¾ cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, August 5.....Cotton 6½ to 7¾ bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5¼, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, Aug. 3.....Cotton 7 to 9¼ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Aug. 8.....Cotton 7¼ to 9; Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, Flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Aug. 7 .....Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7¼, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

Camden, August 8.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4¼ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, Aug 5.....Cotton 7¼ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Cheraw Aug. 5.....Cotton, 7 to 8½, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.....Flour $6½ a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Newbern, August 8....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 11th inst. by Guy Maxwell, Esq. Mr. Stephen Howell, of Lancaster, S. C. to Miss Fanny Festerman, of Mecklenburg.

In Haywood county, Tennessee, on the 9th ult. Mr. Hiram Partee, of Gibson county, to Miss Louama Cherry, daughter of Daniel Cherry, Esq.

DIED,

On the 7th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. *Paul Barringer*, son of the late Peter Barringer, aged 25 years 10 months and 8 days. He was a full member of the Lutheran Church, and sustained an unblemished and irreproachable character during the whole course of his pilgrimage. Sober, virtuous and amiable in his disposition; industrious and economical in his deportment, and blessed with a firm constitution, he was viewed as a rising pillar and a firm supporter of the church to which he belonged. But our prospects have been blighted, and our hopes disappointed. Death, inexorable death, that sweeps men away like a mighty deluge, without respect of persons, age or rank, has also called him away to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." A proper tribute of respect was paid at his interment, and a sermon delivered by the Pastor of the church. The large concourse of persons present, and the deep sympathy manifested on this occasion, abundantly evinced how much he was esteemed by all who knew him. His early departure will long be regretted by his affectionate family and a large circle of acquaintances.

Oft as the bell, with solemn toll,
Speaks the departure of a soul,
Let each one ask himself, "Am I
Prepared, should I be called to die?"
[*Communicated.*

In Iredell county, on the 10th inst. after a severe illness of thirty-one days, Mr. *Neill M'Kay* aged about 47 years.

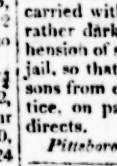
In Buncombe county, on the 29th ult. Jesse Richard, infant son of William and Cynthia Fortune, aged seven months and eight days. This little infant possessed an intelligence and sweetness of disposition, that doubly endeared it to its fond parents, and excited the admiration of all who saw it.

Sweet flower of hope, destin'd to bloom
A few short weeks, and disappear;
To lie unshrouded in an early tomb, [here.
And leave fond hearts to mourn thy absence
[*Communicated.*

Pannel Gig & Harness.

FOR sale. very low, a neat Pannel Gig and Harness. Enquire at the Mansion Hotel.
Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1829. 1w

AUSTIN & BURNS,

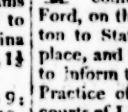


HAVE just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Dye stuffs & Medicines.

Also.....50 nests of sand crucibles
4 doz. Magnifying Glasses, &c.
Salisbury, August 18, 1829. 80

NOTICE.



THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West in October next, offers for sale the following LANDS in the county of Montgomery. The Plantation where he now lives, containing

300 Acres of Land

lying on the Yadkin River, three miles above the Narrows of the Yadkin. The situation is healthy, and buildings good.

Also, the well known gold mine on Beaver Dam Creek, containing 90 Acres.

Also, a Tract of 100 Acres, adjoining the Rowan line, where George Hodge now lives.

Also, a tract of 50 Acres, in the lower part of the county, on Cheek's Creek; adjoining N. Clark's.

In paymgnt, will be taken Negroes, good notes, or the purchaser's note, with a liberal credit, or cash would not be objectionable. Do well to apply soon. W. H. CHISHOLM.
August 10th, 1829. 4t83

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 1st inst. an apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of *George King*. He is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or ten inches high, tolerably slender and very straight, rather light hair, gray eyes, has large feet and a large roman nose; is a forward fellow, but has a down look when closely examined. He had on when he left, a blue broadcloth coat, a little worn, blue cloth vest, green corduroy pantaloons, and carried with him a pair of homespun ones of rather dark mix. I will give $5 for the apprehension of said boy, and his confinement in any jail, so that I get him again. I forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, on pain of being dealt with as the law directs. JOHN W. M'GILL.
Pittsborough, Aug. 8, 1829. 3t82

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincolnton to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.
RICHARD T. BRUMBY.
July 28, 1829. 6t84

P. S. The Editor of the Journal is requested to insert the above five times, and forward his account to Statesville.

Taken up and Committed

TO jail this day, in Rowan county, N. Carolina, a negro man named *ISRAEL*; and says he belongs to Rufus Johnston, Lincoln county, N. C. He is of black complexion, common size, about 19 years old, has lost the first and second fingers on the left hand, says they were cut off by an axe: left home two weeks since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*
August 4th, 1829. 79

White Oak Knees.

Navy Commissioner's Office,
23d July, 1829.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of September, to deliver the following White Oak Knees, required for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the last of December ensuing; and on the delivery, to undergo the inspection, &c. of the said Navy Yard.

Upper Gun Deck.—44 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 7¾ feet, arm 6 feet, side 10¼ inches—when completed, to be square and a little out-square. 1¾ inch to 1 foot, out square, *not more*.

Spar Deck.—76 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 8 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 2 to 3¼ inches to 1 foot, *not more*.

Spar Deck.—32 Hanging Knees—body 7 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 3 to 4½ inches to 1 foot, *not more*.

Offers must be sealed, endorsed "Offer to furnish White Oak Knees for a ship of the line at Philadelphia," and transmitted to this office
July 23d, 1829. 5t83

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1828. 69

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.

May 23*d*, 1829. 68

Six Cents Reward.

JOSEPH SAPOLE, an apprentice bound to the subscriber, ran away on the 24th inst: the above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Lincolnton; and all persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law. MARTIN ZIMMERMAN.

July 27, 1829. 3t80

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

Navy Commissioners' Office,
17th June, 1829.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds *in the quarter*, or 800 pounds *on the hoof*; all the *legs, legrounds, clods, cheeks, shins, and the neck of an-imal*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcase must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the *skulls, feet*, and *hind legs entire*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remanider of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards *packed* with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chine, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some *sworn Inspector of the State* within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order: or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their price separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at *more* than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board. 7t81.

June 19

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward *vs.* Hariett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Sam'l. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt83 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham *vs.* Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendent be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt86 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Rhyme, and felt its magic power."

From the United States Gazette.

BENEVOLENCE.

Oh, let us never lightly fling
A barb of woe to wound another;
Oh, never let us haste to bring
The cup of sorrow to a brother.
Each has the power to wound—but he
Who wounds that he may witness pain,
Has learnt no law of charity,
Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain,
'Tis god-like to awaken joy,
Or sorrow's influence to subdue;
But not to wound—not to annoy,
Is part of virtue's lesson too;
Peace, winged in fairer worlds above,
Shall bend her down and brighten *this*,
When all men's labor shall be love,
And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

TRUTH, YOUTH AND AGE.

AN APOLOGUE.

Truth. What is Immortality?
Youth. It is the glory of the mind,
The deathless voice of ancient Time;
The light of genius—pure—refined!
The monument of deeds sublime!
O'er the cold ashes of the dead,
It breathes a grandeur and a power.
Which shine when countless years have fled,
Magnificent as the first hour!

Truth. What is Immortality?
Age. Ask it of the gloomy waves;
Of the old forgotten graves,
Whereof not a stone remains:
Ask it of the ruined fanes,
Temples that have passed away,
Leaving not a wreck to say,
Here an empire stood!
Ask it in the solitude
Of thy musing mind,
And, too truly, wilt thou find
Earthly immortality
Is a splendid mockery!

FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"*What must an Acrostic be?*"

Acrostics must be neat and terse,
And nicely spun in lover's verse;
They must present a picture fair,
Of mind and form dressed out with care:
Each ringlet must be curled with grace,
And ev'ry charm must have a place;
The snowy neck, the sparkling eye,
The ruby lip, the pensive sigh,
The rounded limb, the well turn'd form,
The teeth so white, the smile so warm;
Then tout ensemble ev'ry grace,
The angel form, the angel face,
The very air that she would breathe,
Must be sweet scented like a wreath:
When thus you have ransacked your brains,
Take your acrostic for your pains.

BELLUMAGER.

There is much force, and more truth, in the following lines. Their author is T. G. Fessenden, of the Boston Farmer.

When men of arrogance attempt to soar
Above the limits of their destin'd sphere,
Their every effort serves to sink them lower,
Curtail'd and baffled in their mad career.

Yet witless wights, in rash pursuit of fame,
Strive for pre-eminence of power and place,
Who, if they gain the rank at which they aim,
Become the heralds of their own disgrace.

HOPE.

What is Hope?—the beauteous sun,
Which colors all it shines upon;
The beacon of life's dreary sea,
The star of immortality!
Fountain of feelings young and warm;
A day beam bursting through the storm,
A tone of melody, whose birth
Is, oh! too sweet, too pure for earth!
A blossom of that radiant tree
Whose fruit the angels only see!
A beauty and a charm whose power
Is seen—enjoyed—confessed—each hour!
A portion of that world to come, [ming doom.
When earth and ocean meet the last overwhel-

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Thro' which Aurora shows her bright'ning face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living streams at eve:
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children,
Of fancy, reason, virtue, nought can me be-reave. *Castle of Indolence, canto* 2, *st.* 3.

MISCELLANY.

MARRIAGE SUPPER IN GREECE.

EXTRACT FROM MR. KING'S JOURNAL.

In Damitzana, are *nine* Priests. In the evening, the Oiconomos, or Principal Priest with whom I lodged invited me to go with him to a marriage supper, of which he wished me to partake, and also, he said, he wished to make me acquainted with his people. I accepted his invitation, and was introduced to the guests, as an American Priest, and the highest place (next to the Oiconomos) was assigned me, among the Priests of the village, who sat at my right and left. The tables consisted of long boards, raised about twelve inches above the floor, on which, of course, we were seated. Some few had cushions to lean against, and I was favored with one as a seat. The supper was such as might be expected in a village built upon rocks, and where almost the only produce of the little earth between them is that of the vine. Pilaf, goat's meat, coarse bread, vegetables, hard cheese, with an abundance of walnuts, raisins, and figs, and good water, and a plenty of wine, which is about as strong as American cider, were the principal articles which appeared upon the table.

For some time, every thing was conducted in a very orderly manner, except that the conversation was rather loud and boisterous, as it generally is among an uncultivated people.

At length, one of the principal men proposed drinking my health, in which all readily united, with many expressions of friendship. After this they drank to the Three Great Powers of Europe, who had saved their nation from destruction. Next to this was proposed the health of the American Ladies, which was instantly received with three or four loud cheers and clapping of hands. They did not drink together; but one after another, taking his glass, drank to their health; and I should think, that for 8 or 10 minutes, nothing was to be heard but long and reiterated cries of "Long live the American Ladies!"—"Long live the American Ladies!"

I must confess, that the hearing of this, five or six thousand miles from my native country, among a rude people, on the tops of the mountains of Arcadia, in the heart of the Peloponnesus, excited in my bosom peculiar emotions of pleasure, and showed me, that the kind and benevolent exertions of my fair countrywomen had produced a powerful effect, even among those who had never received a single article of their charities. Next to that of the Ladies of America, was drank the health of the President of Greece, and then was proposed "The Democracy of America."

Some of the young men present, among whom was one who bore in his face the scars of wounds which he had received from the Turks, began to sing songs in praise of their companions, who preferring death to slavery had fallen in battle; and one and another young man was pointed out to me, as among those who had distinguished themselves in the late struggle for independence.

How dear to man, thought I, is liberty. Here on the tops of the rocks and barren mountains, where he gains but a scanty subsistence, he can sit and sing, with a glow of enthusiasm not to be described, enkindled by the thought of Liberty!

"Live Liberty," and "Death to Treachery," now resounded through the room, from every quarter; and as all had become very noisy, I determined to retire, which I was permitted to do, after the Priests had sung a kind of spiritual song, which seemed intended as the concluding service of the table.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

TO WHEAT FARMERS.

I am an old miller, and have observed the progress of the weavel for many years, and I offer you my opinion as to the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weavel is deposited in the wheat while growing, When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, it injures the wheat. Without this warmth the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound. Then to prevent the hatching of the weavel, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to do this is to dry it well in the sun, and then spread it thin on a cool floor until used or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season, and where it was carefully attended to, in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual; that is, kiln drying it, which kills the weavel in the egg.

And sometimes it is saved by leaving it in the field in hand-shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weavel.

If, however, the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this, it must not be put in bulk in garners or rail pens, because in that situation it undergoes a sweat, that generally hatches the worm. When well dried, spread it out on a cool dry floor, and I doubt not it will escape the weavel.

F. KEATLY.

Lexington Steam Mill, July 4, 1829.

Laughter.....A witty writer says in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease, and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the satire by Reucellar and Van Hutten, that he broke an imposthume and recovered his health." In a similar treatise on "laughter," Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion, that after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he grinded his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to the restoration of health.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a black-leg like a cow? He goes *on all fours*.—Why is a person who takes a certain Boston paper like a loaded rifle? He has got a *Bullet-in*. Why is a person justifiable in purchasing a ticket in the Rhode Island lottery? He trusts to *Providence*. Why is a bottle of wine like a hog's tooth? Because it is drawn from a *hogshead*. When Bonapart conquered every province in Spain, but one, why was he like a naked man? He had not Aaragon—*a-rag-on*. What four states may be considered as female states? *Mary*-land, *Virginia*, *Miss*-ouri, and *Missis*-sippi.

Hogs.—"They are usually fattened with Indian corn, given whole in the cob, which is far from an economical made of appropriating that grain, but the difficulty and expense of shelling and cracking it, is the great bar to its being ground. Putting the cobs into a barrel several days before giving them to the pigs, will, in a great measure, answer all the purposes of grinding, as the grain thus becomes soft, and is easier masticated and digested. It is a common saying among the Scotch house-wives, that for every pound of salt you give a fatting pig, you have in return a pound of pork; and the herring salt is bought up in Scotland for this very purpose."

To make Kitchen Vegetables Tender.

When peas, French beans, and similar productions do not boil easily, it has usually been imputed to the coolness of the season, or to the rains. This popular notion is erroneous. The difficulty of boiling then soft arises from a superabundant quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth. To correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda into the pot along with the vegetables, the carbonic acid of which will seize upon the lime in the gypsum, and free the legumes from its influence.

Grease Spots.—The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colours, is given in the Journal des Connaissances Usuelles: Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen, with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water; the linen is to be then removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

INTEMPERANCE PROSCRIBED.

Extract from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, N. C. held on Monday, July 13, 1829:

"Whereas we have viewed with deep regret, the demoralizing effects of sending men to Congress or the State Legislature, who are either intemperate men, or who treat, or employ others to do so for electioneering purposes, we as a body,

"*Resolve* That we *will not* vote for men whom we know to be of this description, and request the Preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow our example. A true copy.

CHARLES BETTS, *President.*
BEVERLY ROSE, *Secretary.*

Conflagration.....The royal Bazar in London (a covered street with a row of stores, &c. on each side) was destroyed by fire in May. The exhibiter of a picture of York Cathedral when on fire, accidentally set fire to something behind the scene, and the whole Bazar occupied by about 200 milliners, haberdashers, fancy goods dealers, &c. was soon in flames, and most of the goods were consumed. The building itself cost upwards of $100,000.

SCOTT'S WORKS.

We take, on the authority of the Edinburgh Journal, the annexed list exhibiting the literary labours of *Sir Walter Scott*. Numerous and extensive as his writings are generally supposed to be, the present enumeration will, we think, excite surprise? *N. York Atlas.*

Sir Walter, then Mr. Scott, first appeared before the public in 1790, (just thirty years ago) as the translator of a tragedy from the German, called Goetz of Berlichington, with the Iron Hand. It was published in London, we believe annonymously, and has been little heard of since. In 1802, he published the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, with an Introduction and Notes, 2 vols. 8 vo. In 1804, Sir Tristrem, a Romance, by Thomas of Ercildoune, with a Preliminary Dissertation and Glossary: in 1805, the Lay of the Last Minstrel; in 1806, Ballads and Lyrical Pieces; in 1808, Marmion,—and the Works of John Dryden, in 18 vols. Illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author; in 1809, the State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, with Historical Notes, and a Memoir of his Life,—and Lord Somers' Collection of Tracts, in 12 vols. 4to: in 1810, the Poetical Works of Anna Seward, with Abstracts from her Literary Correspondence,—and the Lady of the Lake: in 1811, the Vision of Don Roderick; in 1813, Rokeby: in 1814, the Works of Jonathan Swift, with Notes, and a Life of the Author, in 19 vols. 8vo.,—the Lord of the Isles,—and the Border Antiquities of Scotland and England;* in 1815, Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,—the Field of Waterloo,—and a work on Iceland; in 1819, an account of the Regalia of Scotland,—and Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, with Historical Illustrations; in 1820, Trivial Poems and Triolets, by P. Carey, with a Preface; in 1822, Halidon Hill; the life of Napoleon, in 9 vols. 8vo.,—Memoirs of Larochajaquelin, with a Preface, for the first volume of Constable's Miscellany,—and the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther, on the Currency; in 1823, Tales of a Grandfather, *first series*; and, in 1829, Tales of a Grandfather, *second series*. Add to these, Harold the Dauntless, and the Bridal of Teiermain, which originally appeared annonymously; Essays on Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; Lives of the Novelists; Characters of the late Duke of Buccleuch, George III., Byron, and the Duke of York; the Visionary, three periodical papers, which originally appeared in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, on the state of the country in 1820; and innumerable annoymous contributions to different periodical works among which we may particularly mention the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, *Edinburgh Annual Register*, &c. &c.

Sir Walter Scott's Novels have come out in the following order, and each has consisted of three volumes, in the exceptions which we particularise. In 1814, Waverly; 1815, Guy Mannering; 1816, The Antiquary,—and Tales of My Landlord, *first series*, consisting of the Black Dwarf and Old Mortality, 4 vols.; 1818, Rob Roy,—and Tales of My Landlord, *second series*, consisting of the Heart of Mid Lothian, 4 vols.; 1819, Tales of My Landlord, *third series*, consisting of the Bride of Lammermuir, and the Legend of Montrose, 4 vols.; 1820, Ivanhoe—the Monastery,—and the Abbot; 1821, Kenilworth; 1822, the Pirate,—and the Fortunes of Nigel; 1823, Quentin Durward; 1824, St. Ronan's Well,—and Reegauntlet; 1825, Tales of the Crusaders, 4 vols.; 1826, Woodstock; 1827, Chronicles of the Canongate, *first series*, 2v.; 1828, Chronicles of the Canongate, *second series*; and now, 1829, Anne of Geiarstein.

* It was in this year also that the first of the Waverly Novels came out, but we shall conclude our list of his miscellaneous works before speaking of them.

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks it genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for like that of wine, their value increases with their years; and old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.

"Do you print for the masons?" asked a good natured, yankee doodle sort of a fellow the other day, who had strolled into our office, and seated himself. "No sir," we answered. "I heard them say you did," continued he—"Now I am an anti-mason, and swear I'll stick to it—it's a *holy* cause. Don't you think so, my lad?" addressing himself to our devil. "Yes sir," replied the little wag, "it's full of *holes*." *Woodstock Advertiser.*